

any, while the tried Austro-Hungarian corps pressed forward from the front, the last of the crossing being led by the enemy, near Lake Lana.

Out off by our thrust from the north and outflanked on both sides, more than 60,000 Italians laid down their arms. Several hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors. The number of prisoners captured during the week of the successful campaign, the second Irons battle is consequently increased to more than 180,000, and the total of the Italian losses is increased to more than 150,000. The other body captured is proportionate.

Night Report.—On the Tagliamento the troops of the enemy who were maintaining themselves on the eastern bank of the river near Ponzano and Latisana have either been driven back or taken prisoner.

#### Italians Saw Third Army.

The Italian War Office report says: Thwarting the plan of the enemy by the rapidity of their promptly decided upon movements and the brave resistance of the covering units which have detained his advance, our troops have effected the withdrawal on the Tagliamento in spite of the extremely difficult tactical and logistical conditions. The Third Army is nearly complete, a beautiful example of strength and unity.

The first and second cavalry divisions and especially the heroic regiments of Genova and Novara and the winging aviators are worthy of mention to the admiration and gratitude of the country.

Last night several airplanes brutally beat down several unprotected towns and villages from the lines of communication causing a few casualties among the civilian population.

#### PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

##### Cadorna Reforming Forces on Tagliamento—3d Army Safe.

##### Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Gen. Cadorna has succeeded in withdrawing most of his forces to the Tagliamento River, and with a united Italy at his back is preparing for a great battle.

Despite the ominous character of press reports, the official despatches to the embassy to-day afforded some encouragement in several particulars. It was stated positively, for one thing, that the Italian Third Army, which is commanded by the Duke of Aosta, had successfully extricated itself from the Irons and had retired in good order to the Tagliamento line, thus frustrating the plans of the Teutons to separate it from the other forces.

All of the other Italian armies have now retired on the Tagliamento. This was also stated in despatches received by the State Department from the American Embassy in Rome to-day. Secretary Lansing said that the State Department advisers, which were dated yesterday, were to the effect that the pursuit of the Germans was slackening up. They described the political situation as one of unanimity in the face of a common danger.

According to the cables at the Italian Embassy, a great cavalry action is now progressing along much of the front. It was described as the biggest cavalry maneuver since the battle of Chancellorsville. The Italian cavalry was described as having performed a brilliant feat in bringing back the enemy's advance. Small detachments of Italians still remained in the mountains. They have been surrounded, but have not yet been taken prisoner. It was stated that they have provisions for twelve days and will fight to the last.

#### ITALIANS ARE CHEERFUL.

##### Duke of Aosta's Calmness Saved Third Army's Guns.

##### Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Nov. 1.—War Press, telegraphing on Tuesday from the Italian front, says that he was with the Italian Third Army in the retreat from the Irons and that the troops were cheerful and good tempered. The Duke of Aosta, the commander, was calm as he had saved nearly all the guns and the heavy guns. The troops on the right and left wings of the Second Army also retired steadily.

"None of our allies," he says, "are talking seriously about the deadly invidious propaganda which the enemy, with infinite disguises is carrying on among us. We have been liberal, tolerant and cool to a degree and the bitter fruits which Italy is reaping to-day may be gathered by us to-morrow if we do not immediately root out the poisonous weeds of the German peace propaganda which are springing up in every country of our alliance."

The General Staff naturally has laid a severe ban on all descriptions of what happened in these momentous days but there is one thing which clearly is as well known to the enemy as to ourselves. Grave the situation undoubtedly is, but it is hoped that the silence which the interests of the army impose will not be misconstrued as an indication that things are worse than they actually are.

#### ITALIANS HOLD FOE.

##### Cadorna Reports Successful Stand Seven Miles West of Udine.

##### By the Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 31 (delayed).—As the bulletins of Gen. Cadorna, the commander in chief, indicate the Italian troops, perfectly reorganized, are holding back the enemy at a distance of seven miles west of Udine.

While the northern of the recent experiences started out boldly, those who went through it, yet this is offset by the magnitude of the beneficial military and strategic results accomplished.

Exactly what these are cannot even be hinted at for the present, but the main fact is that another wall of steel will face the enemy, and all Europe and America are now doing their part to second Italy's tremendous task.

The Germans and Austrians did not succeed in their prolonged plan of passing beyond the Irons into the Friuli Valley and enveloping the Third Italian Army, which occupied the region of Gorizia and Udine.

Although they broke the Italian line from Pieve to Tolmino the resistance offered by picked Italian contingents, who offered themselves for the sacrifice, delayed the southwestern march of the enemy that the Third Army had time to cross the middle and southern Irons in order to meet the main body of Italian forces in intact, ready to face the invaders in the counter offensive which is being prepared.

Italian cavalry has entered into action on a large scale for the first time in the war. The mounted troops have made brilliant charges, obstructing the advance of the enemy.

#### Penalty to Superstition Explosives.

##### Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Lane announced to-day the appointment of Francis S. Peabody, head of the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, as assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Mines. Mr. Peabody will be charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the act regulating the manufacture, sale, storage and use of explosives, which goes into effect November 15.

## GREATER EFFORT BY U. S. NEEDED TO WIN

Congressional Delegation in France Urges Unity of Thought and Action Here.

#### MUST BACK PRESIDENT

Copperheads and Pacifists Our Worst Enemies, Says Representative Hicks of N. Y.

##### Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—One of the most important messages that the members of the American Congressional delegation now here will carry back to the people of the United States is that unity of thought and action will be the greatest factor in enabling the United States to win this war.

A united country backing the President in presenting an indivisible front to the enemy is what his allies expect from the great republic across the sea.

"We must all be Americans first," said Representative Frederick C. Hicks of the First New York district. "We must crush the copperheads and pacifists who are our worst enemies. Our country must be united for the great work it has set itself to do. That is the lesson of the war."

"When we return home we will tell our people how France and England are straining every nerve, every resource to win this war. We must do the same and play an equal part on the front with our allies. The delegation is here to get facts and information, which will enable us intelligently to consider war legislation that will come before Congress."

He said that the United States has yet no adequate comprehension of the immensity of the elements entering into the struggle.

Concentrated action on the part of the Allies in all departments of the war is what will count most heavily against the enemy. England and France have had three years in which to organize. They were able to develop their resources; we saw the working of the blockade, censorship and espionage departments; we saw what was being done to train and equip the army and navy; we saw the working of the French war departments. Also we saw the working of the German and British fronts.

#### SUBMARINE SHELLS

##### KILL 3 IN LIFEBOAT

##### Captain of British Freighter

##### Had Refused to Surrender

##### and Tried to Escape.

George W. Finnegan of Baltimore, able seaman of the British steamship East Wales, torpedoed off Queenstown last night, was the last of a group of German submarines in the Irish Sea. The freighter was carrying a cargo of coal, oil and steel and landed it at Southampton. She was on her way to Queenstown for cargo when a German submarine appeared and began shelling her. The third shot carried away the wireless and injured the operator. Another smashed the bridge. The skipper refused to surrender, therefore the enemy adopted the same tactics. The Norwegian Government decided to send this note in order to bring to the attention of the German Government the lives of Norwegian sailors who have been exposed to danger.

"On that occasion the Norwegian Government again requested the German Government to take measures so that the commanders of German submarines should expose the lives of Norwegian sailors to danger, whether by negligence or error of judgment."

"It has made a profound impression on the German Government and we believe German submarines continued to sink peaceful neutral merchant ships, paying no attention to the fate of their crews. The Norwegian Government adopted the same tactics. The Norwegian Government decided to send this note in order to bring to the attention of the German Government the lives of Norwegian sailors who have been exposed to danger."

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#### U-BOAT PARTS IN FIRE.

##### Equipment Shipped by Germans

##### Lost in Baltimore Bay.

##### Baltimore, Nov. 1.—Submarine equipment

##### brought to this country by the

##### Deutschland formed part of the loss

##### sustained by the German fleet in the

##### Atlantic Ocean. The equipment was

##### to be used in repairing merchant sub-

##### marines scheduled to come to this port,

##### which never arrived. Collector James

##### Ryan ordered an inventory of all

##### imports on the pier to-day, and it was

##### found that the German property was un-

##### earthed. It included machine tools,

##### bolts and plates and blocks and tackle.

##### The loss in Government taxes in the

##### amounted to over \$50,000.

#### Russians Sink Three Turk Ships.

##### PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—In an attack on

##### Black Sea, near the Bosphorus, Russian

##### ships sank three Turkish torpedo

##### boats and destroyed two Turkish steam-

##### ships and a naval battery in the Bay

##### of Constantinople to-day.

#### BOLESEVIKI LOSE AT POLLS.

##### Maximalists Decide to Postpone

##### Demonstration in Petrograd.

##### PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—The non-partisan

##### and conservative Socialist groups have

##### won sweeping victories over the radical

##### Bolesheviki candidates in the municipal

##### elections in most of the cities of Russia,

##### according to returns from 643 towns.

##### At a secret meeting of the Maximal-

##### ists, held by the Bolsheviks, it was de-

##### cided to postpone the proposed Maximal-

##### ist demonstration in Petrograd, which had

##### been planned for November 2, and to keep

##### the date secret.

##### San Francisco Bars Danish Music.

##### SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A request of

##### the local branch of the Danish Society

##### to raise the Danish flag and play

##### Danish music in Golden Gate Park

##### on November 18, Denmark's annual

##### national day, has been refused un-

##### animously by the Park Commission.

##### "Not this time," replied Curtis H. Lind-

##### ley, of the commission. "Scandinavian

##### music has been refused by the United States

##### through the back door of Denmark

##### have gone American goods and supplies

##### to help the Germans."

## NORWAY PROTESTS CONVOY SINKINGS

Warns Germany It Considers Warships' Act Violation of Humanity's Laws.

#### THIS NOTE LAST ONE

Again Contents Freedom of Seas Is Infringed by German War Zones.

##### LONDON, Nov. 1.—An Exchange Tele-

##### graph despatch from Copenhagen says

##### Norway has presented a note to Ger-

##### many in connection with the sinking of

##### neutral merchant ships in the North

##### Sea last month. The note calls attention

##### to the fact that a year ago, after the

##### sinking of Norwegian steamships in the

##### North Sea, Germany was notified that

##### the Norwegian people would consider

##### any new use of the kind a violation of

##### the laws of humanity.

##### The Norwegian Minister at Berlin to-

##### day handed the German Minister of

##### Foreign Affairs the following note:

##### "According to the information so far

##### received, the German Government has

##### ordered that certain ships of the German

##### navy in the North Sea on October 17,

##### after sinking several British vessels,

##### sank also a number of neutral merchant

##### ships, among which were several Nor-

##### wegian ships, without taking any steps

##### either to attempt to save the crew or

##### to give them time to save themselves.

##### "This conduct on the part of the Ger-

##### man Government is the cause of a great

##### number of Norwegian sailors being killed

##### or wounded by shellfire or losing their

##### lives by drowning.

##### "The Norwegian Government will not

##### accept its views, as it has already

##### done so on several occasions, as to the

##### violation of the principles of the freedom

##### of the high seas incurred by the pro-

##### clamation of large tracts of the ocean as

##### war zones and by the sinking of neu-

##### tral merchant ships not carrying contrab-

##### and.

##### "It is owing to various measures of

##### this kind that Norwegian ships, as well

##### as those of other neutral countries, have

##### been compelled, in order to procure for

##### themselves the necessities of life, to seek

##### protection in the past, as they will in the

##### future, by allowing themselves to be con-

##### voyed by warships belonging to Ger-

##### man's enemies.

##### "The Norwegian Government bears in

##### mind that in the memorandum addressed

##### to the German Government on October

##### 1916, occasioned by the sinking of

##### Norwegian ships in the ice cold sea in

##### which the death of Norwegian sailors

##### was caused or their lives or health ex-

##### posed to danger.

##### "On that occasion the Norwegian Gov-

##### ernment again requested the Ger-

##### man Government to take measures so

##### that the commanders of German subma-

##### ries should expose the lives of Nor-

##### wegian sailors to danger, whether by

##### negligence or error of judgment."

##### "It has made a profound impression

##### on the German Government and we be-

##### lieve German submarines continued to

##### sink peaceful neutral merchant ships,

##### paying no attention to the fate of their

##### crews. The Norwegian Government

##### adopted the same tactics. The Nor-

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##### of the German Government the lives of

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##### posed to danger."

## Vermont Lieutenant First Man Wounded

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—First Lieut. de Vere H. Harden, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, was the first American wounded after the attack on Gen. Sibert's forces entered the trenches in France last week. Gen. Pershing reported to the War Department today that Lieut. Harden received a moderate shrapnel wound in his left leg October 28. Press despatches from American headquarters in France last week said the Lieutenant was being treated